

CHINA AT WAR.

The Austrian Minister's Reply.

The Austrian Minister's Reply.

The Austrian Minister has replied to China's declaration of war as follows:—
Peking, 14th August, 1917.
Your Excellency.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day of the following tenour:
(Text of Chinese Note).

To reply, I give the member
 inform Your Excellency that I
 have taken cognizance of your
 Note and am awaiting introduction
 from my Government.
 I cannot here enter into the
 arguments contained in the
 declaration of war, but feel bound
 to state that I must consider the
 declaration as unconstitutional
 and illegal, seeing that according
 to so high an authority as the
 former President Li Yuan-hung
 such a declaration requires the
 approbation of both Houses of
 Parliament.
 His Excellency,
 WANG TA-HSIEH,
 Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Reply Returned.

The reply of the former Austrian

Minister, Dr. von Bosthorn, the Note of the Chinese Government informing him that war had been declared upon his country has been returned, says the *Peking Daily News*. The reply was returned on the ground that these two countries are now at war. Dr. von Bosthorn could longer be recognised as an official representative of Austria-Hungary and has therefore no right to communicate with the Ministry. Foreign Affairs officially.

The former Austrian Minister tried to interfere in Chinese internal affairs when he said in reply that "I must consider a declaration as unconstitutional and illegal, seeing that according to so high an authority as the former President Li Yuan-hsi such a declaration requires approbation of both Houses of Parliament." Whether or China's declaration of war is constitutional, it is out of place for an official of an enemy country

say. The Kuomintang leaders know very well how to exploit this aspect of the war question even without his calling it.

Roethorn wished us to infer he were one of those who spent money lavishly in preventing members of the recently dissolved Parliament from according approval to the war policy.

unwise for him to drag the new Constitution into his room. Having been handed his papers, he has no other alternative but to go home. Prior to his

parture, the less said the better. We used to entertain a high opinion of him. This opinion has since been somewhat re-

As Germany's relentless
marine policy has been end-
—endorsed it must have
otherwise Germany and A

would have parted company ago—China could not, even so desired, declare war upon many and contumacious friends towards Austria at the same

If any justification is needed for
China's declaration of war against
Austria, this is sufficient.

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**HUNGKONG TRAMWAY
COMPANY LIMITED**

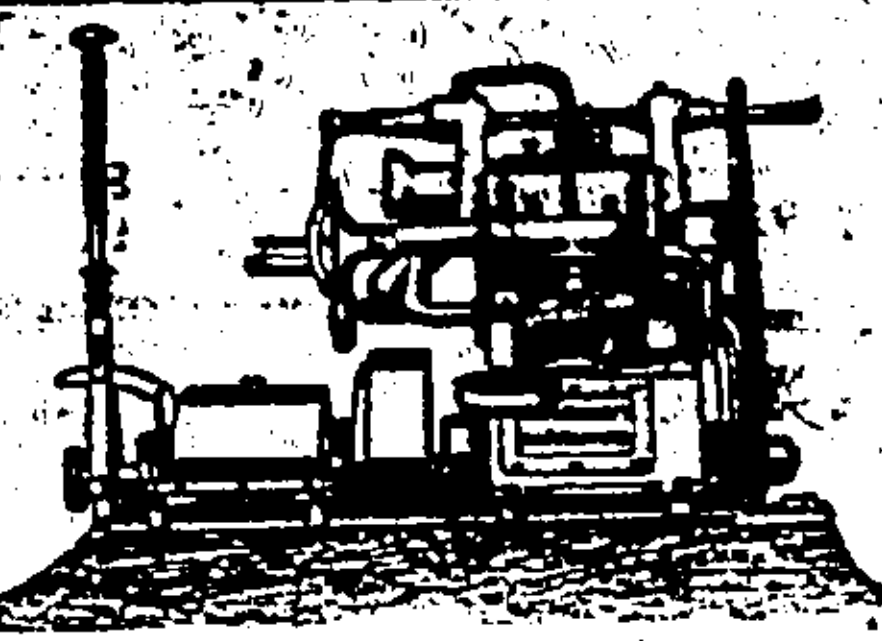
The following is the systematic statement of the Hong Kong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ending 25-1917—

| | Receipts for week. | Ag. Rec. 2c |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| This Year: ... | \$13,933 | \$4 |
| Last Year: ... | 15,116 | 14 |

General Increase : ...
Decrease : ... 1,183

100

NOTICES.



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The Undersigned AGENTS for
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WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

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& Co., Ltd., and all Chemist and Patent
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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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versed in literature, has been a teacher
in this Colony for ten years.
He has a good knowledge of English and
is prepared to give Chinese examinations, and is prepared
to give a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
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of Central Market) Telephone No. 304.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Controlled by General, Health and
Sanitation. Telephone in Every Room; prompt service; and maintained by the Hotel to Central
Bath and Resident's Office, Roof Garden and Social Room, European Dinner
Room.

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A first-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
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Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Water, Electric, light and Fan.
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-
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PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| Imperial Bouquet per | 100 | \$5.30 |
| Crown Prince | 100 | 4.65 |
| | 50 | 2.35 |
| | 10 | .50 |
| Extra Fine (Grand Format) | 50 | 2.35 |
| Nectar | 50 | 2.35 |
| Yildiz | 25 | 1.10 |
| Club Size | 10 | .40 |
| Non Plus Ultra | 100 | 3.60 |
| | 50 | 1.85 |
| | 20 | .75 |
| Superfine | 100 | 2.40 |
| | 50 | 1.20 |

SOLE AGENTS:-

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

JUST ARRIVED. LATEST MODELS "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS.



"ROYALIZED!"
Price
YOU—
can KEEP this MASTER-MACHINE
No more annual "trading-out!"
THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-
term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at
last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out"
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Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working-
parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism!
The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal
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Built for "Big Business" and its
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PRICE FROM \$230 TO \$280.

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THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific
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ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
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PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Queen Victoria Gown.
Dame Ellen Orghardson, widow
of Sir W. Q. Orghardson, B.A.,
whose will has been proved, left
a black silk dress of Queen
Victoria to the London Museum.

London's Clocks.

The London County Council
has arranged that the contract
for the winding of clocks at the
County Hall and the Education
Office shall not be renewed, and
the clocks in question will be
wound, after June 30, by the
Council's staff.

Soldier's Jump from a Train.

A soldier in charge of an escort
jumped from an express train at
Wilmelaw and was found lying
unconscious on the line. He had
alighted on his head and had a
marvellous escape from being cut
to pieces.

More than they "Bargained for."

While a crowd of young wo-
men waited outside the premises
of a Sunderland millinery firm
which had advertised the opening
of a bargain sale, the pavement
collapsed, and fourteen fell into a
cellar seven feet below. Eight
were injured, but not seriously.

High Treason in Germany.

An action for £283,165 damages
has, says the *Tagliche Rundschau*,
been brought against Dr.
Kramarz and Dr. Basin as com-
pensation for loss suffered by the
State through the action of the two
men. The claim is based on the
judgment of the military tribunal
sentencing both for high treason.

Chaplain Killed in France.

Mr. Macpherson, M.P., states
that 27 chaplains serving with
the British forces in France have
been killed in action, died of
wounds, or died of disease—
namely, 17 Church of England,
nine Roman Catholic, and one
Methodist. These figures do not
include Colonial chaplains or
those of the Indian establishment.

Wedding.

A pretty wedding took place in
Christ Church, Karlsruhe, Japan,
on August 7th, when the Rev.
Mervyn O. Moleworth, D.D.,
C.M.S., Ota, Kyushu, son of the
late Dr. Thomas Moleworth and of Mrs.
Duke of Ragby, England, was
united in marriage to Mary
Ocella, daughter of Archbishop
and Mrs. Phillips of Kienning,
Fuh Kien Province, China.

"Record" Price of an Engraving.

A copy of Prince Rupert's
mezzotint engraving of "The
Great Executioner," after
Spagnoletto, was among the Earl
of Pembroke's engravings sold at
Sotheby's and realised the
"record" price of £1,300 (Payne
and Payne). Eight original draw-
ings by Albert Durer realised
£1,000 (Colnaght and Olsch).
The day's total amounted to
£4,027.

The Rescue of the Ship's Dog.

The silver medal of the Royal
Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals, for saving
animal life, has been awarded to
a midshipman in one of his Ma-
jesty's ships in the North Sea for
his rescue of the ship's bulldog.
On a bitterly cold day in March
the bulldog ran to the side of the
ship to bark at a dog in a passing
fishing boat. The decks were
covered with ice and the dog
slipped and fell into the sea. A
full gale was blowing and a nasty
sea running. One of the mid-
shipmen, Mr. Sydney T. Warr-
Buckler, at once went overboard
after the dog, and with great
difficulty swam back with it to a
rope that was thrown from the
ship. The dog and his rescuer
were safely got on board.

"France Cannot Die."

For the second time since the
war began the French Academy
opened its doors to-day to receive
a new immortal into its midst.
M. Alfred Capus, dramatic author
and editor of the *Figaro* succeeds
to their chair occupied by M.
Henri Poincare, the mathemati-
cian, and a distant relative of the
President. According to tradi-
tion, M. Capus pronounced a
eulogy on his predecessor, and
M. Maurice Donnay replied. Even
on such an occasion the war is
uppermost in men's thoughts,
and M. Donnay concluded thus:-
"We have passed through many
painful hours, glorious, also, but
desperate never. Our mother,
France, will not die. She cannot
die." Among the spectators were
General Pershing and Marshal
Joffre. President Poincare
occupied his "Academician's
fauteuil."

GENERAL NEWS.

No More German Pianos.
The seventh convention of all the music trades of the country, representing a capital of \$37,000,000, opened recently at the Midland Hotel. Mr. E. W. Pentland (Edinburgh) said that manufacturers must be protected against unfair trade, but unless an article was the best that could be produced protection would not sell it. Mr. J. A. Murdoch discussed the inauguration of the piano trade school and research laboratory. The research scheme had far-reaching possibilities, not the least of which would be to prove that the alleged inability of England to produce as good pianos as Germany is a fable. Speakers in the export section stated that at present the United States could export pianos to the Colonies at a price with which the British maker could not compete, and that before the war 500 German pianos were brought into this country every week.

Disabilities of Foreigners.
An American lady who has married a Japanese farmer has recently arrived in this country, says the *Nagasaki Press*, with the intention of taking up land and establishing a fruit farm. Before her marriage she was the proprietor of a large and successful fruit farm in California and employed many Japanese, whom she found willing and reliable workers. As the result of her marriage she could no longer own land in California and was subjected to all the other disabilities of Japanese residents. It is interesting to note that among the disabilities she classes disfranchisement. Social ostracism was another penalty. This lady contributes an article to the *New East* in which she summarizes her experiences and inveighs against race hatred as the cause of her sufferings. Apart, however, from the social indignities of which she complains, she will soon learn, we believe, that practically all the disabilities she had to bear as Japanese in America are borne by foreign residents in Japan, among them being disfranchisement, heavy taxation (far heavier than in the other case), and inability to own land.

"Sea Pie." Old Dish and New Serial.

"Sea Pie" is not only the name of a new publication, but of a dish that was wont to be served to sailors, more in the days of "the wooden walls" than at the present time. Both as a serial and as a dish, it was served up at a luncheon, over which Lieutenant Wall presided, at Simpson's Restaurant, Strand, recently. As a dish it was pronounced excellent; and as a serial it has a promising future. It will be published twice a year—midsummer and Christmas—and the first number will be on sale at the end of this week. "Sea Pie" is practically a Navy-League production, and its objects are to provide funds for authorized naval prisoners of war charities—the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Royal Navy; the Royal Navy Comforts Division, and the Merchant Service. It is the first serial that has been issued on behalf of the Navy, and, like "Blighy" of the sister Service, it is a readable and witty record of the gallant work done during the war. Many artists and writers of repute have contributed to the first number, and it was stated at the luncheon, where it was suggested a more appropriate name would be "Sea-Logs," that the leading shipping and commercial firms had given it hearty support. The price of "Sea Pie" is 1s. 6d., and the publishing offices are at 40, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

NOTICES.



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Germany's Calls for Gold.

Amsterdam, July 27.—The daily recurring public notices printed in conspicuous type in German newspapers entreating citizens to aid the Fatherland by giving their gold, evidently is insufficient of productive results. The *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen publishes a renewed appeal, complaining especially that the well-to-do public still fails to realize the situation, and that all gold must be handed in. The newspaper cites examples of members of the German Imperial and royal princely houses sacrificing

their gold and jewellery, and says competent authorities calculate that three to four hundred million gold coins are being hoarded in Germany, while the value of gold ornaments is estimated at a billion marks. It says the public often asks whether gold cannot be loaned instead of given to the German Imperial Bank. The answer is no, because the law demands gold as a cover for paper money, and that it must be in bars or coin. The public is again urged to yield jewels of all kinds which realise good prices abroad and are useful for credit purposes there.

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scarcity, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Itch, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless balms and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—GODOWN in Duddell Street from 1st October. Apply to H. M. H. Nemaze.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT at No. 3, JORDAN ROAD Kowloon apply to Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Aguilar Street.

TO BE LET.—No. 25, DES VŒUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc. Apply to Box 1312 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—ONE GOOD ROOM suitable as OFFICE, situated on the First Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply. Manager. Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 4, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens. HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co. Ltd.

LOST.

LOST.—Early on Morning of 21st inst., in Kowloon, A FOX TERRIER BITCH, Smooth hair, white, with black & brindle marks on head. Good reward to finder. A. P. Nobbs, A. S. Watson & Company, Limited.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable BOOK-KEEPER required. Application with testimonials to be addressed to Box No. 1131 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—ENGINEER, British, as Works Foreman. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, and salary required. No other applications considered. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—SMALL BUNGALOW or GROUND FLOOR FLAT, unfurnished, Hongkong side. Send particulars, accommodation, rent, etc. to Box 1314 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO UPRIGHT in perfect condition made for the climate \$150 a bargain, apply Box 1313 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Smith MOTOR-WHEEL, practically new, together with B.S.A. 3-speed BICYCLE, in good order. Apply Bargain c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1110.

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NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
(Incorporated in England.)
Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 24th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTIONS, viz. RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, ETC., CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

NOTICES.

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"INTERWOVEN"

SOCKS
WITH LISLE SOLES
\$1.50 PER PAIR.
THE ONE THIN
SOCK THAT REALLY
WEARS.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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TEL. 692.
SOLE AGENT
FOR

NETTLETON SHOES
AMERICA'S
BEST FOOTWEAR.

ONCE WORN ALWAYS WORN.

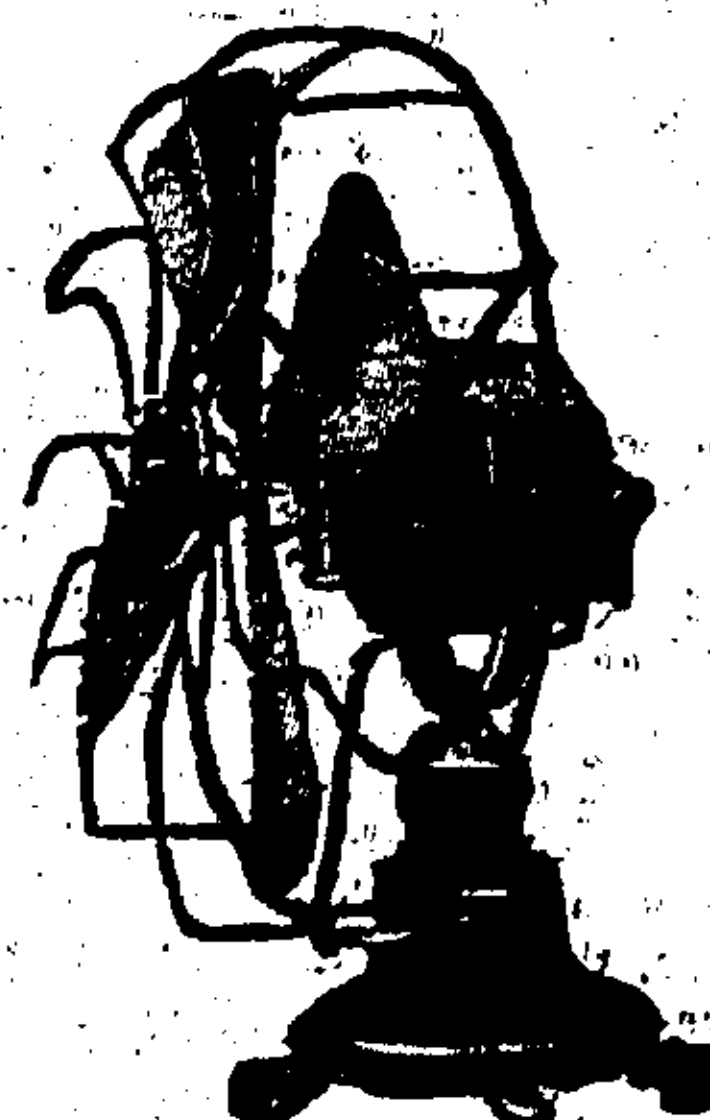
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Head Office:
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LOWEST
PRICES.



and at
Hankow

FANS
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STOCK.

**FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.**

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

RUSSIA'S AFFAIRS.

In the midst of Russia's revolutionary throes, the voice of M. Kerensky is again heard with clarity and force. As reported by Reuters, the Russian Premier has once more risen to the occasion at the Moscow Conference that is at present being held. That M. Kerensky thoroughly understands the situation in which Russia finds herself at present is very evident, and that he is determined to set his country's course aright, according to the ideals for which the Revolution was brought about, is equally apparent. In his powerful speech, M. Kerensky said the right thing in the right way. He declared that any attempt to take advantage of the Conference to attack the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed by blood and fire. That is the way to talk at the present time, when, to even the most casual observer, it is plain that unless Russia's affairs are managed with an iron hand chaos must arise or, what is even worse, the bad old days of Russian Autocracy may return with renewed strength and with greater reactionary power. M. Kerensky took the opportunity of warning those thinking that the moment had arrived for the overthrow of the revolutionary power with bayonets that the boundless confidence of the people and millions of soldiers supported the Government, which believed in telling the truth. In this passage the Premier indicates that he is fully aware of the machinations that are ready to work evil if the opportunity presents itself, and that any slackness on the part of those at present in power would soon bring about a state of affairs favourable to reaction.

A strong Government, working zealously in the interest of the country, is what Russia requires most at present, and this is what M. Kerensky realises clearly. He knows that immediately the Government ceases to stand forward fearlessly, to act promptly and with an eye to Russia's true advancement, the bright hopes that dawned with the Revolution will become obscured, and perhaps be completely eclipsed. He emphasised that patriotism demanded concentration of effort against the enemy, and the forgetting of domestic quarrels. The country's difficulties had been accentuated by the separatist movement among certain Russian nationalities and by the shameful voluntary retreat of the troops. The expression of these ideas, which are among the most outstanding in the speech, shows that the situation as it actually exists is clearly comprehended by M. Kerensky, and, better still, that he is not afraid to tell to the world how matters stand in Russia. It is in such a realisation of the actual condition of affairs and in the fearless examination, and, where necessary, condemnation of them, that Russia's salvation lies; and Russia is fortunate at present in having a statesman of M. Kerensky's calibre to take the lead. That he does not mince matters is further evidenced by his "straight talk" to the plotters or those suspected of plotting. He pointed out that those who once trembled before the autocrats now marched armed against the Government and added that the Government, "would make those who exceeded its limits of patience remember the time of Tsarism." "The Government," he further asserted, "would be implacable because it was convinced that its supreme power alone would save the country."

In this conclusion, M. Kerensky stands upon a solid foundation, for unquestionably if Russia's Government fails, or in any way shows signs of weakness at the present time, the hopes of Democracy and of all that might reasonably be expected from the changed conditions in Russia, would very soon be in a parlous state. It is the guidance of such men as M. Kerensky that hope lies; in the stability manifested by the Government, in its ability to cope successfully with the traitors within and without. Likewise, it is in the capability of the people to grasp aright the situation, to know in whom to place their trust and to work zealously in the manner of their clear-headed and enthusiastic young Premier—who stands forth as the Cromwell of his country—and also to place implicit faith in the Government, that lie the hopes of a bright future for New Russia.

Those German Eagles.

Now that the German coats-of-arms have entirely disappeared from the erstwhile German Bank premises, we are wondering what is to become of the nice little collection. It will be remembered that there were very many of these shields, wrought in iron-work, for the Hun was ever fond of displaying the German eagle. The intrinsic value of these mementoes of the enemy's stay in our midst cannot be great, while, from a sentimental point of view, one's first inclination in coming into possession of them would probably be to fling them on the rubbish heap. But why cannot they be turned to good account, if still available? Preparations are already being made for the celebration of "Our Day," and it has occurred to us that these German coats-of-arms might be very appropriately put up for auction on that day and the proceeds added to the other takings. In this way, war charities would benefit very materially, for most likely these German eagles would fetch good prices as relics of Hongkong's disposal of enemy interests. At home and elsewhere, all manner of articles of practically no real value have been sold for huge sums on behalf of War Funds. Why should not Hongkong follow the lead?

The Defence of the Colony.

Although we cannot associate ourselves with all that Mr. A. R. Lowe says in his letter on the Military Service Bill (and other matters) which will be found elsewhere in this issue, there is one good point raised in the communication. It touches the practical aspect of the question which has been so much debated of late. In effect, it is that, by the Military Service Bill, the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves will, at the end of the present year, become automatically disbanded, their place being taken by the new Defence Corps, and that, six months after the war, this latter force will, with the suspension of the Ordinance creating it, also become non-existent. The result, therefore, will be that, so far as the defence of the Colony is concerned, the position will be worse, rather than better, after the war. We do not know whether or not that is a point which has been taken account of by the authorities, but it is a matter which certainly requires consideration.

Britain's Food Problem.

One of to-day's telegrams gives some particularly gratifying details of what is being done at home towards coping with the food problem which, with the continued menace of the enemy submarines, is still a very serious matter. That the problem is being tackled with all the necessary thoroughness is abundantly evident from the final returns issued by the Food Production Department of the acreage of land at home under corn and potatoes. This, we read, shows that instead of a total net increase of 347,000 acres there is an actual increase of 388,000 acres over the area under cultivation in 1916. These figures, it is pointed out, do not include the vast increase in the potato harvest from gardens and allotments. This latter statement adds very much to the importance of what precedes it, for it is certain that the produce from the thousands of acres of the new allotments, and from the utilisation of innumerable gardens will very materially add to the total increase under cultivation. It is also stated that, taking into account the decrease which was originally anticipated, the total gross increase is 650,000 on farms alone; which, it is pointed out, is equivalent to five weeks' extra food stuffs for the entire population. The enemy's submarine campaign is still, admittedly, a serious menace to our shipping and, in consequence, considerably curtails the large quantities of food which our pre-war arrangements of many years' standing had accustomed us to rely upon. However, continuing as at present—and there is every probability that we shall be able to improve upon what has been and what continues to be done at home towards increasing the food supply—we need have no fears for the future.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN WITH A FIERY TEMPER CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the occupation of German Samoa by the New Zealand troops.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified two cases of diphtheria (one fatal), two non-fatal occurrences of puerperal fever and one non-fatal case of enteric fever. With the exception of a Portuguese case of puerperal fever, all the sufferers were Chinese.

Alleged Theft.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing 180 feet of electric insulated line, the property of Hongkong Electric Company. Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of defendant, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted on behalf of the Company. The case was adjourned until Friday next.

For Charity.

We hear that soon there will appear a book by Mons. M. de Nascimento, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation in Peking, and Acting Consul General at Canton. Twenty per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the book, called "Prince Charming," will be given by Mons. M. de Nascimento to the subscription opened in Macao for the Oligette and Tobacco Fund for Soldiers.

LAWN BOWLS.

A Kowloon Spoon Competition.

A match for spoons, designed by Mr. Duncan was played on Sunday between the Kowloon Cricket Club and Kowloon Bowling Club, and resulted in a win for the latter. The K.C.C.'s new green will be ready for next season and keen struggles should take place in the League between the two Kowloon clubs. The scores follow:—

| K.B.C. | K.C.C. |
|----------------|----------------|
| D. Shaw | N. R. Bailen |
| A. M. Simpson | A. Bryson |
| W. O. Lambert | T. Gerrard |
| C. Atkinson | D. Harvey |
| W. R. Oswald | J. Overy |
| D. W. Neilson | G. Duncan |
| J. S. McIntosh | D. J. McKersie |
| W. J. Owens | G. H. May |
| S. McLeod | J. Spittles |
| W. P. Hedley | W. Elson |
| F. C. Coleman | J. M. Jack |
| D. S. Cooper | A. G. Pile |
| Total ... 91 | Total ... 51 |

AMBITION.

To praise of mind, ambition is the keel.
Is witching mien is gifted with the power
Of drawing strong and weak beneath its spell
To tempt, allure, enmesh them, then devour.
A will of the wisest hedged round with many a snare,
Rewarding some who least deserve reward,
And driving others, worthy, to despair.
Of ever sought but scornful disregard.

Those who may reach the goal at which they aimed.
And grasp with eager hand the jealous prize,
They find it but a lure, though much soiled,
To lead them on to where, at last, hope dies.
Thus leaves ambition one and all behind,
A legacy, a discontented mind.
Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1917.
NEMO.

"NELSON DAY."

The Navy League and its Observance.

The Secretary of the local branch of the Navy League has received the following letter from the General Secretary of the League:—

Sir,—The Executive Committee of the Navy League has decided to appeal to the people of the Empire for the observance of the anniversary of the death of Nelson on the 20th October next, as a Day specially dedicated to the honour of the British Fleet, and the Fleets of our Allies. As the actual anniversary falls upon Sunday, 21st, it has been agreed that Nelson Day shall be observed this year on Saturday, the 20th October. This Day, it is hoped, will in future be known to the British Race in all parts of the world as "Nelson Day."

On the 21st October during the past twenty-two years, arrangements have been made by the Navy League to do public honour to the memory of Nelson, and to impress upon the mind of the British community everywhere the great lesson of his life. On the forthcoming occasion more than ever previously in our history the name of Nelson and the Nelson Tradition will be honoured as the embodiment of the lofty ideals of the British Fleet. The profound gratitude of the British Empire will be expressed to our Navy, and to the N. Vies of the Great Nations who are allied with us in the prosecution of the struggle for the preservation of human liberty upon the earth.

In appealing to the Dominions and Dependencies for a world-wide expression of loyalty and devotion to the Sea Power of Great Britain and her Allies, no words are necessary to emphasise the supreme part which the British Fleet plays in upholding the unity, integrity and prestige of our own Empire. The significance of British Sea Power in our Imperial Life is amply recognised in the following resolution which was adopted by the Imperial War Conference at its meeting on March 30th last:—

"That the Admiralty be requested to work out immediately after the conclusion of the war what they consider the most effective scheme of Naval Defence for the Empire for the consideration of the several Governments summoned to this conference, with such recommendations as the Admiralty consider necessary in that respect for the Empire's future security."

In submitting this appeal for the observance of Nelson Day to the Overseas Branches of the Navy League, following suggestions are offered for their consideration:—
(1) That whenever possible a Public Demonstration should be organised at which attention would be called to the achievements of the Fleet in the present War and a resolution adopted expressing the confidence of the local community in the Officers and Men of the British Navy.

(2) That Memorial Church Services should be held in commemoration of the gallant Officers and Men in all branches of the Navy Service and of the Officers and Men of the Mercantile Marine who have laid down their lives in defence of the Empire since the beginning of the war.

(3) That all public buildings should display the flags of Great Britain and her Allies.

(4) That discourses on the work of the Navy in the War and the Dominant part which Sea Power plays in the achievement of ultimate victory should be brought before the children in all public, Secondary and Elementary Schools.

(5) That the Editors of all newspapers be requested to devote space to an article dealing with the indebtedness of humanity to the Fleet in their issues of Saturday, the 20th, or Monday, 22nd October.

(6) That collections may be raised for the extension of the Navy League scheme for the Education of Naval and Mercantile Marine orphans and for the assistance of Naval and Mercantile Marine charities.

The people of the Empire can never efficiently acknowledge their immense obligations to the devoted loyalty and self-sacrifice

FOR THE TROOPS.

Picnics and "At Homes."

Dumb-Bell Island was the scene of a very happy gathering, on Saturday, of the Army Ordnance Corps and their families, and the hearty thanks of the guests is tendered to the Services' Entertainment Fund Subscribers for their generosity. From start to finish the outing was a decided success, and much credit is due to Sergeant Field, A. O. C., for his general management of the whole affair. An excellent tea was provided, splendid weather conditions prevailed, and delightful bathing was indulged in—in fact, everything was ideal, and this was evidenced by the complete and continued happiness of the whole party.

On Saturday afternoon a very enjoyable picnic was run to Junk Bay in connection with the Services' Entertainment Fund. A launch was provided by kindness of Mr. Dyer, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and the tea given by the S.E.F. About forty men from different units shared in the picnic, which was arranged by the Rev. T. Robinson.

The Services' Entertainment Fund is "at home" to all Service men on Sunday afternoons in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. During the last month about 600 men have sat down to tea on these occasions and have spent a happy hour. The greater number of the men availing themselves of the tea have been from the more distant places, who have come into town for the afternoon and evening. The tea provided is good and plentiful, but every effort is made to avoid waste. The net cost only is charged to the Fund, and, so far, the cost per man has worked out at something less than twenty-five cents. When the cooler weather comes, it is expected that many more men of both Services will avail themselves of the invitation of the Fund Committee, and that it will be necessary to provide further facilities.

of our Seamen in all our Sea Services, and it is hoped that on the forthcoming Nelson Day there will be a universal manifestation of deep and practical interest in the watch that has been so well kept and the deeds that have been so nobly done by our Sailors.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the observance of Nelson Day in the United Kingdom. A simple scheme of decoration appropriate to the time will be carried out at the Nelson Column in London, and floral wreaths will be placed around the plinth of the monument to the memory of the great Admiral and his comrades and also to the memory of our chivalrous enemies of a former time whose compatriots are our Allies to-day. It is contemplated also to provide wreaths in memory of the various units of His Majesty's Fleet which have been lost during the process of the War.

Your Committee will no doubt desire that your Branch shall be represented by an appropriate wreath to be placed on the Column at the forthcoming observance of Nelson Day, and I venture to suggest that you will be so kind as to arrange for such wreath with suitable inscription being sent so as to reach this office about the 15th October; or, if this cannot conveniently be done, will you please give me your authority to have a floral tribute provided for you.

Wreaths can be made in London at a cost of one guinea upwards, and if you will indicate the sum your Committee desires to spend for this purpose, you may be assured that it will be utilised to the best advantage.

It will give the Central Organisation very great pleasure to co-operate with your Committee in any way you may suggest with the object of indicating to the world that on the question of our Sea Supremacy there is unqualified unanimity in every part of the King's Dominions.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) P. J. HANSON,
General Secretary.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

That silver lining to the Mesopotamian cloud revealed in the gallantry and efficiency of subordinates officers and the rank and file was visible also to Wellington in more than one regrettable incident of the Peninsular War. A ghastly system that combined the evils of purchase with the slow methods of the Horse Guards saddled him with many officers whom he would willingly have let die. Sir William Erskine was one of these. Wellington, instead of sending him home in disgrace, was compelled, owing to Erskine's political influence, to tolerate incapacity, and even to mention it favourably in dispatches, until the agony was ended by the suicide of the officer during a fit of madness. It may have been because of his mistrust of the system that provided him with the raw material for generals that made Wellington adopt the practice of throwing the duties of chief-of-staff upon three officers of subordinate rank.

Marshal Joffre is not a Southern Frenchman for nothing. Though proverbially silent and stern of aspect, he has the tender heart of the Midi. In a small Western town, the other day, a luncheon was offered to the two distinguished Frenchmen—the Marshal and M. Viviani. At the end of the banquet, one of the guests proposed a toast "To the little soldiers of France." The veteran victor of the Marne rose, having understood. But those simple words caused him such emotion that he could say nothing. His French colleague thereupon left his seat, and, seizing the Marshal by his shoulders, embraced him. This spontaneous gesture touched the audience far more than any speech could have done.

Gipsy Smith hastened back to the front recently in order that he might spend the fortieth anniversary of his life as a preacher, with the troops. For a few months he has been recuperating in England after strenuous days in the Y.M.C.A. but, by lecturing in aid of the association up and down the country. His last meeting in England was at Bournemouth, where the largest church in the place was crowded an hour before the advertised time. The Gipsy is as full of energy as ever, but reminded his audience that he was suffering from the incurable disease Anno Domini, and that he was a grandfather!

In dealing with the proposal to fix a method of distributing honours Mr. Lloyd George will be glad to avoid certain precedents. That of the Irishmen who sold their country in exchange for titles, that of Pitt who thought any man of a certain income entitled to a decoration, that of the same Minister in exchanging a peerage for the surrender of a right of way will be among the awful examples. Dizzy, too, who, pointing to a man in the House, said, "He is the greatest scoundrel living—I knighted him."

To those who dislike that intrusive into the English speech, "profiteering," there is at hand the more formidable word "profit-mongering." For good old "monger," which merely means "dealer," has its roots deep in the past—the shady past. In Sanscrit it means "to deceive"; and although there are honest mongers of fish or iron, the practices of too many other sorts of dealers have deeply tainted the word, as all scoundrel-mongers know. Trading and cheating are sometimes closely related, and even Ireland's "Great Book of the Law" gave legal sanction to the kinship. That venerable document defines the three rents of land—the fair rent (which a member of the clan paid), the stipulated rent, and the rack rent, imposed upon the stranger. The stranger suffered so much under this ancient village community law that the "monger" in time became a somewhat disreputable person.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.



MISS EVA LANG AND MR. JOHN HALLIDAY.

These two star members of the Frawley Company will be seen in leading parts in "The Outcast," which is to be staged at the Theatre Royal to-night. This is one of the Company's finest successes, and the acting of Miss Lang and Mr. Halliday is said to reach a wonderfully high standard. "The Outcast" is a strictly modern play, throbbing with the interest of the big cities. It is a drama with a point, and the point comes home to the audience in a way that is startling. Miss Eva Lang, who will play the leading role, has played the part nearly a thousand times, in London, New York, and all the cities of the U.S. mainland. The drama ran for over a year in New York and, when it was shown at the Alcazar in San Francisco, established a record-run. "The Outcast" is not in any way like "Fair and Warmer." It is a story of redemption, the redemption of two persons, who are lifted from the mire of metropolitan life by the glory of a great love. The play hits from the shoulder a number of tottering conventions, but fundamentally preaches in a modern way one of the deepest lessons of the Nazarene.

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

The Civil Governor Disappears. Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of August 27:—

Following the announcement of his resignation to the guests who attended the reception mentioned yesterday, Chu Hing-lan, the Civil Governor, left his yamen at 6 o'clock the next morning, but the various yamens were not informed until two hours later. On receiving the report of the Civil Governor's secret departure, taking with him the seals of office, the Tachan had a private consultation with the Superintendent of Police, who immediately went to the Canton-Kowloon Railway station (believing that Chu had left for Hongkong) with a view to stopping him on the way.

Two important notices have been issued to-day by the Tachan. The first of these denounces the Civil Governor, who had ignored his responsibilities and had left the city secretly "like a common individual." Henceforth the Tachan says he will take over the responsibility of maintaining order in the Province and will deal with trouble-makers by enforcing martial law. The second notice says that as the Civil Governor has taken the seals of office with him, these seals are now cancelled and will not be recognized if they appear on documents, which will in future be chopped with the Tachan's seal.

Another report says that Chu Hing-lan left for Hongkong on the morning of the 27th and that a number of friends saw him off at the station. The seals were sent to the Provincial Assembly, with an important letter of explanation. Later a meeting of the Assembly was held, when it was decided that the principal seal and two smaller ones sent by the Civil Governor

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Frawley Company's Second Appearance.

"Fair and Warmer" was repeated by the Frawley Company at the Theatre Royal last night, and the audience, which was large, enjoyed every part of the play and were unanimous in their appreciation. "Fair and Warmer," as we stated in our notice in yesterday's issue, is a rollicking farce. It is a play that requires to be well acted to make it thoroughly enjoyable, and in this respect last night's performance, as on Saturday, left nothing whatever to be desired. Mr. T. Daniel Frawley as Billie Bartlett, Miss Haeger as Blanche Wheeler, Mr. Homer Barton as Jack Wheeler and Miss Annette Tyler as Laura Bartlett were all extremely able in the presentation of their respective parts. It is a very amusing play, cleverly performed, and it indicates that the Company may be entirely relied upon to provide a similar delightful evening's entertainment in the presentation of any of the other plays of their repertoire. Hongkong play-goers who like to see first-rate acting should not neglect the opportunity that the Frawley Company now offers.

To-night the Company will produce "The Outcast," which is a splendid modern drama.

It is reported that four names are mentioned for the Provincial Assembly for the appointment of the new Civil Governor—namely, Wu Hon-man and Chan King-ming (former Tachan), Li Iu-hon (a military commander) and Tin Sing-pan (the Superintendent of the Revenue-Raising Bureau).

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS.

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Two Thomases in the Field. It is stated that Sir Garrod Thomas, the Liberal nominee for the South Monmouthshire vacancy, is to be opposed by Mr. Pardee Thomas, as a business and independent candidate.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th September 1917.

at 12 o'clock (NOON) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The Steamship "Shiu Hing" Length 122 feet. Breadth 23 feet 5 inches. Depth 8 feet. Net Tonnage 176. Gross Tonnage 294.

The above vessel is moored off the Cement Works, Honam (Canton) and is now on view.

Terms: Cash and the steamer to be at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is **SAFE MILK.**

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 12th day of September, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1622 Together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 85 Queen's Road Central. Term 99 years commencing from 26th June 1843. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent about \$14.00. Estimated Area about 935 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPANAGE.

SCHOOL duties will be resumed on SATURDAY 1st September. For terms for Boarders and Day scholars, apply to

THE HEADMASTER, Hongkong 28th August, 1917.

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL.

(Causeway Bay) THE above School re-opens on MONDAY, September 3, at 9 a.m.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SANTHIA,"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 3rd September, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 1st September, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 27th August, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJ. SONDARI,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 3rd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th September or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd September 1917.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents, Hongkong, 27th August, 1917

DON'T SPILL THE POLISH.



The Firm that tries to economize and does not advertise is doing a good thing in a bad way.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong, 27th August, 1917.

IVORY GARTERS

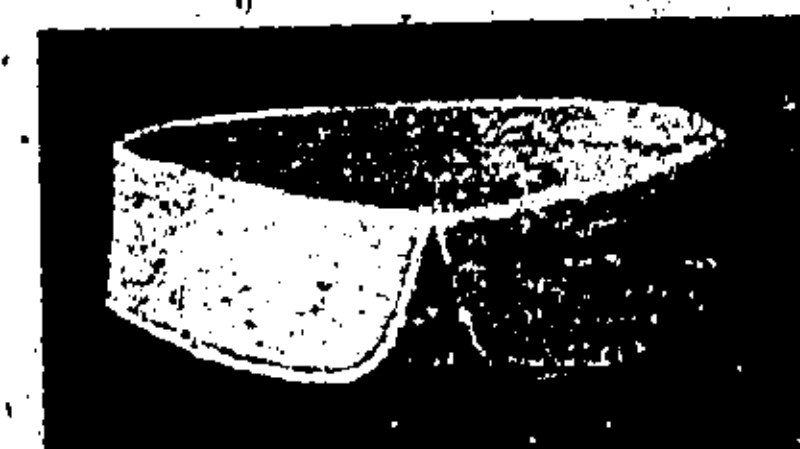
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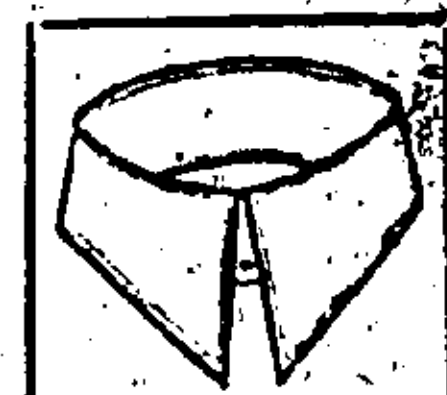


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AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

America's Plans For Building and Training.

The aviation correspondent of the Observer writes:

It is becoming more and more evident that the struggle to secure numerical superiority in the air is scarcely less important than the securing of an ascendancy in aircraft quality. The one would be a simple matter if we lost sight of the other. As General Henderson said the other day: "Every nation that has had to try to keep up to aeronautic supply has found that the design advances so quickly that before manufacturers can get into full play the design is obsolete. There is always the choice between having a few of the very best machines and a large number of the next best."

This country wants it both ways, for just where machines are used in greatest numbers—on the Western Front—we are up against the very best that the enemy can produce.

Our aerial operations are on a greater scale than the enemy's, just as they are of necessity more varied and costlier, calling for a greater diversity of design. But in the attention now being given to air raids on England, and the possible reply to them in the form of raids on enemy cities, we must not lose sight of the need to keep on the Western Front machines and men that are able to deal effectively with the enemy there. Despite all their demonstrations elsewhere, the Germans, we may be sure, will not be so stupid as to relax any of their efforts at the vital theatre of the war.

Our American Allies are confronted with the problem indicated by General Henderson, a fact that is evidently not grasped by certain writers or, for that matter, according to all reports, by some of the advisers of the U. S. Government. Otherwise we should not be told that we may expect "the immediate construction of 100,000 aeroplanes, sufficient to supply 25,000 airmen at all times," and within a few days hear of the more modest programme for the immediate training of 10,000 aviators and the purchase of 40,000 machines.

Even after three years of war it is very doubtful whether all the British, French, Russian, and Italian aviators on service lumped together could exceed 10,000. And no matter how wealthy America is, or how populous, or how well-favoured with regard to aerodrome land, the circumstances that restrict the instant unstrained expansion of flying training and aeroplane production obtain there just as they do here; indeed, for the present to an even greater extent.

The figures quoted, by the way, grow in two weeks from a programme for 3,500 war aeroplanes and the training of 6,000 aviators this year, which is quite a high enough plan for our American friends to "hitch their waggon to" at the moment. Such a programme is not impossible, and it could be carried out without neglect of the rapid advancement of types. If it be done the Germans will feel the pressure unbearable. If the larger number are preferred, and up-to-date training of machines and advanced training of pilots be sacrificed, the lesson will inevitably recoil in heavy casualties.

Fortunately America has come in at a phase of the war when we are practically self-supporting in aircraft and aero-engine production, and the programme for the American Flying Corps, no matter how big, will not now, as it would have done a few months ago, mean the diversion of material from us to her own needs. And American productivity will now increase by leaps and bounds, and the chief difficulty will be to make the output of pilots equal to it. An aviator on war service must have a great deal more varied knowledge than that required merely for good flying, a fact of which, fortunately, the American students of the war who have been enabled to study these questions on the spot are fully aware.

Snow in Midsummer.
Snow fell on the Mount Athos Hills on Friday night, (June 29) and in Lancashire a sharp frost has done much damage to the potatoes.

SUPER-SPY PLOT.

Revelations at Rome Treason Trial.

Milan, June 24.—A court-martial for high treason against Monsignor Rodolfo von Gerlach (ex-officer of the Bavarian Army, and Private Chamberlain to the Pope) and of his five accomplices terminated in Rome yesterday, after 56 sessions of the Court, in the condemnation of all those implicated.

Gerlach, who on account of imminent arrest had fled from the Vatican to Switzerland, was sentenced to perpetual confinement; Mario Pomarici, a Neapolitan, and Gerlach's chief agent, was sentenced to be shot through the back; Archibald Macnair, hailing from Archangel, likewise received a life sentence; Francesco Baspagliani, an infantry trooper, will serve five years; while Garcia Vitaliani, editor and proprietor of the Clerical illustrated weekly *Il Pastore*, and Giuseppe Ambrogetti, traveller for a Roman ecclesiastical art firm, were each condemned to three years' imprisonment.

All the accused were found guilty of trafficking with the enemy, and transmitting secrets of the military defence to the Austro-German espionage centre at Lucerne, with which they were in close and constant connection. Even the Vatican diplomatic value had been prostituted for Italy's undoing by the infamous Gerlach, who had abused for these ends the special favour and confidence which he enjoyed at the Papal Court.

Gerlach paid a bribe of \$1,500 to Vitaliani for the support of his paper against Italian interests, and other sums exceeding \$4,000 were paid to the Roman political daily, *La Vittoria*, on behalf of Germany.

Though all Gerlach's tools posed as journalists, it should be mentioned that every one of them had been refused admission to any recognised Italian Press syndicate.

The trial was conducted with closed doors. Many startling facts about this intrigue, elicited during its course, will be available for publication only after the war is over. The public, however, was admitted to the reading of the sentences, which occupied upwards of two hours.

Behind the few facts indicated above lies a great romance. Historic sequences of events, then seeming as remote as Vienna is from Rome (says *Lloyd's News*), are now revealed as parts of a connected romance in connection with the trial. On Jan. 17, 1917, Rome—Italy's two most notorious offenders against the rights of property—two expert burglars—undergoing life sentences, were reported to have escaped from gaol.

April 6, 1917, Vienna.—A house next door to the German Embassy, but not supposed to be otherwise connected with it, was broken into by expert burglars. Viennese authorities reported that a great sum of money had been stolen.

We now know that the burglars who "escaped" were, in fact, released by the Government, and promised full freedom and \$2,000 apiece in they could break into a certain house in Vienna, "next door to the German Embassy, but not known to be connected with it," and bring away the contents of a certain safe.

In that house were papers containing secrets of the greatest importance to the three great Powers of mid-Europe. With devilish ingenuity the Germans had provided that if the safe was opened and the papers moved a cloud of deadly poison gas would envelop the disturber, and alarms would rouse the city. Hence the necessity of employing the "crack crackmen" of Italy. Promised their freedom and \$2,000 apiece if they succeeded, these two great rascals agreed to undertake the dangerous mission. How they were smuggled into Vienna no one will ever know, but when they did undertake the robbery of the safe they were provided with gas-masks and every tool for safe-opening known to the police or criminal world.

They found the secret documents which revealed all the ramifications of the great Austro-German treason plot in Italy; and the great round-up of highly-placed traitors was the sequel.—*Daily Chronicle*.

NOTICES.

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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12th.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatsan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.
MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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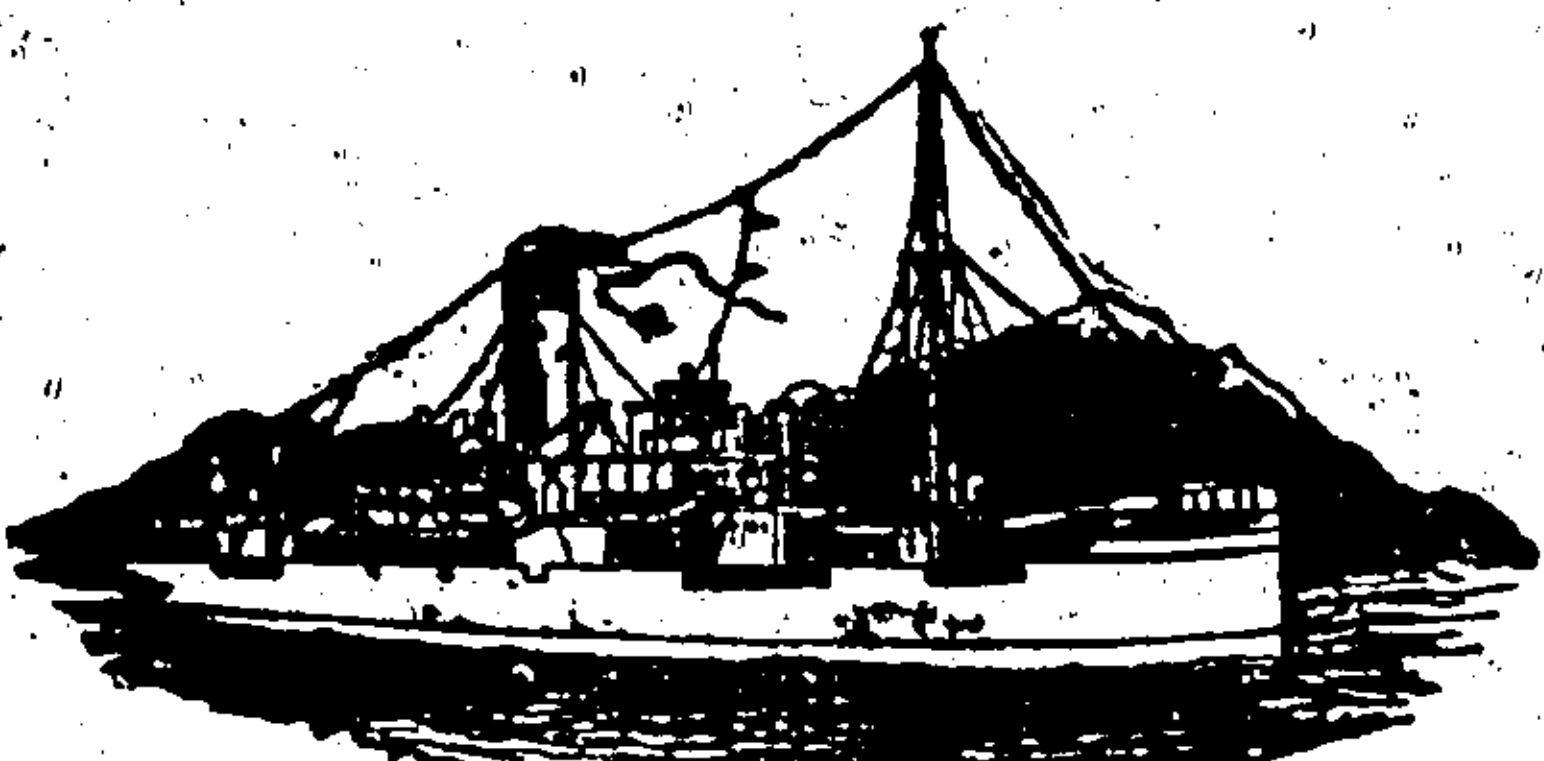
S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 538 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan, in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

via HONOLULU, JAPAN

PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of the cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board after FRIDAY, 31st inst. noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo undelivered after the 3rd. September 1917, will be subject to storage charges. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be landed and examined at the Co.'s Godown on MONDAY 3rd. September 1917 at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after the cargo has left the ship's side or Godown and if filed after the 21st. Sept. 1917. No insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.
Prince's Building, Ground Floor.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "COLUSA"

From SAN FRANCISCO

KOBE and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 31st inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

NOTICES.

MITSUBISHI COSEI KWAISHA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF:
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTSU, NISHI, ISAKE, YOSHIOKI, NISHI, NISHI, YUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEI, KAWAYAMA, NISHI and OTSUKA Collieries.
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Kip c/o American Consul, from New York.

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Stewart Frederick, Chartered Bank, from Melbourne.

Schoutendorp Str. Vondel, from Manila.

Tiowankee, from Bangkok.

Teishungpo c/o Koocholdi, from Shenchiku.

Tayeeke Boonhung, Kai, from Fenchow.

Wingsai, from Singapore.

Yeeyeun, from San Francisco.

Yulungching, from San Francisco.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a cable from Shanghai advising that the S.S. CHINA left Shanghai on Saturday night and is due here early to-morrow morning.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest in every Respect.

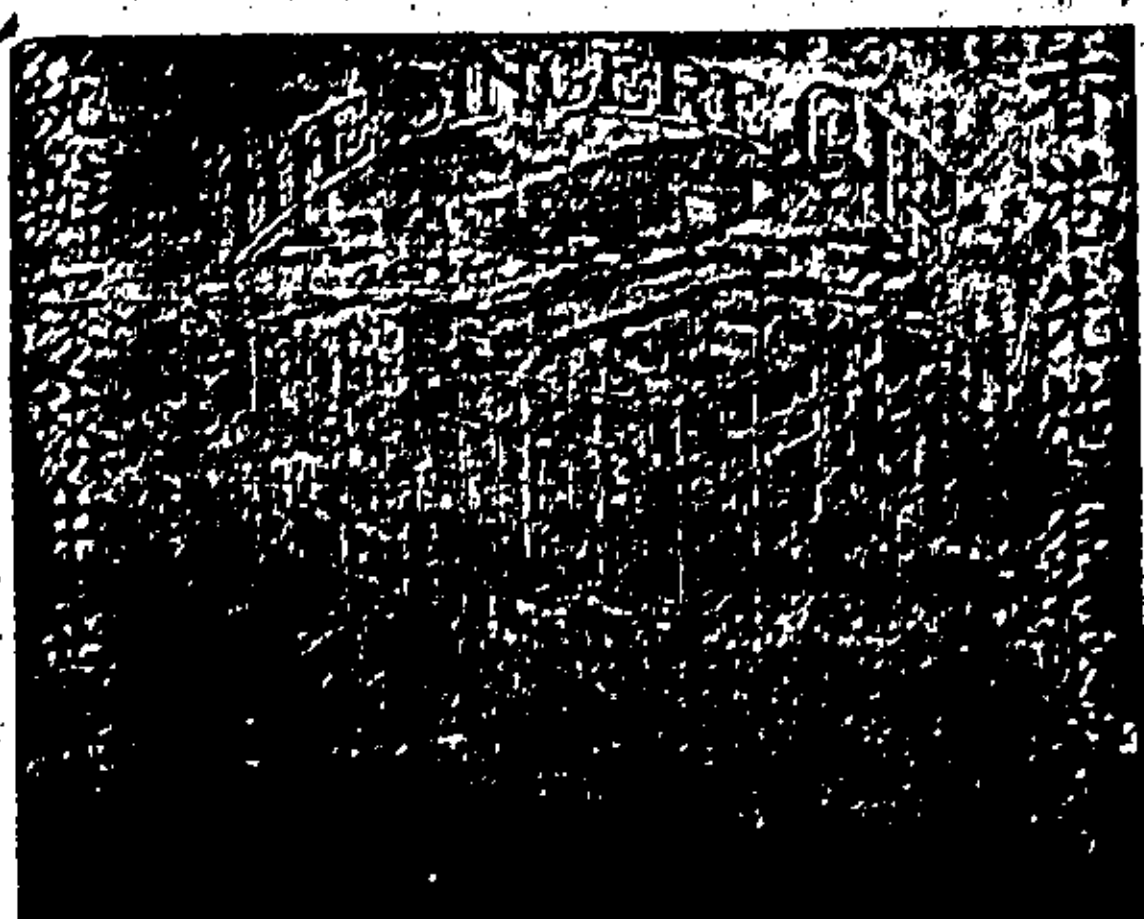
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EUROPEAN CHARGED.

Searching Cross-Examination at Police Court.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, of the case in which a European named J. W. P. Thornley, was summoned by Cheong Hing, a money-changer of 14, Pedder Street, for obtaining from him by false pretences the sum of \$10, the false pretences being a statement that Samuel Greenfield, a rattan merchant, of the same address, had money belonging to him.

Mr. R. O. Faithful appeared for the prosecution, and defendant was not represented.

This morning some legal argument took place between his Worship and Mr. Faithful on the method of the cross-examination, but eventually Mr. Faithful put some searching questions to defendant.

Defendant admitted, in cross-examination, that he had been employed by the British American Tobacco Company and that his salary from them was \$200 a month.

Mr. Faithful:—Do you admit that you owe \$135 to the Hongkong Hotel, \$90 to the North Point Hotel and \$30 to Mrs. Russell, of Kowloon?—Yes.

You have borrowed money from me and of people. From the Eastern Bazaar you purchased a damascene cigarette case value \$10?—Yes.

Where is it now?—I have lost it.

If you had paid for it perhaps you would have taken care of it. You appear able to have rung the changes pretty well at the Wyndham Hotel. Is it true that for one night a gentleman staying at the hotel stayed in your room and that you borrowed \$10 from him?—Yes.

I suppose you will also admit that you came to me, a perfect stranger, at my house in Kowloon, and expected to borrow money from me?—Yes.

How long were you at the Wyndham Hotel?—A month.

And I suppose you left there owing quite a nice little sum?—I paid every cent.

Oh, I am glad that Mrs. Blake was too sharp for you.

While you were at the Hongkong Hotel for two or three weeks you contrived to run up a bill for \$135?—Yes.

While you were living at Kowloon you made the acquaintance of a Mr. Rowe who stays at St. George's House?—Yes.

Do you admit that on the very first day you met him you tried to borrow \$10 from him?—No; I borrowed that amount from him about three weeks after, at a tennis party.

You will not deny that when you and Rowe were over at Kowloon one day while he was out you entered his bedroom, changed all your dirty linen and put on all his clean, leaving a note for him saying that you had done it because all your linen was soiled?—That is so; I went out in his clean linen.

Have you ever been convicted?

His Worship here interposed, saying that he did not think such a question could be asked. Mr. Faithful could ask if he had ever been in prison.

Mr. Faithful:—I submit that I have every right to ask him that question. When I was practising in London, I have done it many times at the Old Bailey. If a prisoner elects to leave the dock and give his evidence on oath he loses any shelter that the dock can give him and lays himself open to be asked all sorts of questions that can be raked up against him.

His Worship:—You can ask him if he has ever been in prison. Mr. Faithful:—That is not much good. I have been in prison many a time, but I have never been convicted. At all events I will ask him.

Defendant, when the question was put, turned to his Worship and asked if he was bound to answer the question.

Mr. Faithful:—It is enough for me that he does not say straight out that he has not if he has not.

Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Faithful asked if the defendant had ever borrowed \$10 from Noordin, an Indian tailor in Beaconsfield Arcade?—Yes.

You have been borrowing money all over the Colony. Have you had motor cars from the Dragon and Exile Garages and not paid a cent for the hire of them?—Yes.

Addressing his Worship, Mr. Faithful said that he had seen Mr. Claud Severn about the matter and he said that if the man had not been deported from the Straits Settlements that he might be sent back there. He (Mr. Faithful) supposed that he would be permitted to ask defendant if he had been deported from the Straits Settlements.

His Worship allowed the question, but, when put to defendant, he emphatically replied in the negative.

Mr. Faithful:—We cannot have a man like this in the Colony. Such a thing as he has been doing is outrageous, and is nothing short of swindling. Are you still staying at the Matilda Hotel?—Yes.

You don't pay anything at all there?—No.

And, being very comfortable, it will suit you down to the ground? How long are you going to stay there?—I don't know. I am going to have an operation and if you don't believe it, you can call the doctor.

Did you return the clothes you so impudently borrowed from Mr. Rowe?—Of course I did.

After you left the employ of the British and American Tobacco Company did you enter the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company?—Yes.

How long were you there?—A month.

What was your salary?—\$250.

Why did you leave?—Because I was so heavily in debt and the people with the bills were always coming.

Did you borrow \$10 from an Indian in Kowloon who went to the Docks and refused to go away until he had got the money?—Yes.

And so you borrowed another \$10 from a fellow clerk?—Yes.

Robbing Peter to pay Paul. Have you ever shown a document purporting to have been signed by Mr. Claud Severn in order to obtain credit?—No.

Did you not go into Messrs. Powells and try to get a suit of clothes by representing yourself as having come from Mr. Claud Severn?—No.

Have you not gone about the place using Mr. Claud Severn's name in an unwarrantable manner in order to obtain credit, saying that you were an old friend of his and knew him in the Straits?—No.

How much do you owe the Dragon Motor Cycle Company?—About \$70.

You have been living at the paces of about \$1,200 a month?—No. My debts do not amount to more than \$400.

Did you get a bangle from a shop in Queen's Road as a wedding present for a lady who was about to be married and not pay for it?—Yes.

The lady lives in Hongkong?—Yes; on Macdonnell Road.

And when she knew that you had not paid for the bangle she immediately returned it to the shop?—I am aware of it.

You admit going into the shop of Cassam Ahmed and borrowing \$10?—Yes.

You seem to have gone about the whole Colony entering shops promiscuously and saying "I am Mr. Thornley; lend me \$10." You went into the shop owned by Mr. Harper and borrowed \$10.

What kind of a tale did you pitch to get all this money? I suppose you said that you were on your "uppers"?—No I merely asked for the loan of the money for a few days and said that I would pay it back.

His Worship:—All this is not a system of false pretences. He seems to have got the money by saying that he would pay it back.

Mr. Faithful:—I contend that this young man has been leading a fraudulent life in the Colony, and it is time that it was stopped.

He has been borrowing money from everybody and admits borrowing it in a shamefully grabbing way. He never pays anyone.

His Worship:—Yes; he has paid some people, but, of course he has obtained money from a good number of other people who have taken pity on him. There has been no fraud or false pretence in obtaining the money.

Mr. Faithful:—If your Worship's views are hostile to mine I shall have to see the Hon. G. S. P. with a view to getting him deported to Singapore.

His Worship:—He has been perfectly frank about getting all this money. I am still of the opinion that your client's knowledge of English is sufficiently weak to allow of a mistake being made. The man Greenfield, it would seem, has been in the habit of lending money, and Cheong Hing probably thought that Greenfield had lent money to Mr. Thornley before.

His Worship added that he had been impressed with the very straightforward way in which defendant had admitted everything. Defendant would be discharged, on the ground that there were no false pretences in this particular charge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—It is time the public had knowledge of the conditions under which the troops in this Colony labour, and I appeal to the Press to voice the feelings of all who call themselves men to obtain conditions for the "stranger" within our gates such as will give redress for the past and hopes for the future.

Men of Hongkong! Do you realise that we have many brothers here amongst us drawing the princely stipend of one dollar per week, and out of that dollar the man has to provide cleaning gear and charges against loss of kit?

We must remember that very few of the men are soldiers from choice but have joined up as defenders of the Motherland in distress and many here bear the marks received in the conflict at the Front. All honour to them; and it behoves us to create such a stir that we shall be able to make some effective flatter in the dovecote of officialdom.

Life was hard with a normal dollar, but things are now unbearable and something must be done and that quickly. Hongkong is no health resort and, can you believe it, Sir, men enter hospital with sickness contracted through no fault of the individual, but, because the illness is non-venereal the patient has to pay sevenpence per day for treatment. Sevenpence is not much, but recollect what sevenpence for hospital out of sixpence received means. The unfortunate patient leaves hospital in debt to a grateful country. Can we wonder at the talk of a Suicide Club when conditions are such?

Compare the Service conditions with the treatment meted out to the Volunteer forces. The Volunteer going sick enters the G.O.H. and receives free treatment for an illness which may or may not be due to his military service. Consider, Sir, the difference. Men with "cushy" jobs drawing good salaries and the minimum of inconvenience—treatment, free!

Men who have given their all for their beloved Homeland—treatment, sevenpence to pay from sixpence received!

Charity is not asked. Justice and Equity is demanded. Wake Up!

D. TEMPLETON,
Yours, etc.
Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1917.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL AND A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Sir,—The Military Service Ordinance is exercising civilian minds not a little and I would like to add my condemnation of it to those others already made public. The Officials responsible should not have their "face" saved by any amendments but we should insist upon its being withdrawn in toto.

The legal machinery for "Volunteers and Reserves" is still in existence and meets all require-

ments. The former carry on as usual after the War; the latter, naturally, drop out. Under the new measure and its newer amendment, the Volunteers also will be disbanded 6 months after the War, and we shall then, therefore, not be so well defended as before the War.

All Hongkong civilians willingly armed for self-defence at the commencement of hostilities in order to aid the military and volunteer garrison and as they freely gave their energy and time to meet an emergency they very naturally do not see the necessity of conscription in any form, much less for fanciful purposes after the present emergency has ceased. So far they have not asked for assistance from the State either in the shape of pay or separation allowance.

The Garrison is still here for certain reasons of State not connected with this War, and the neighbouring States of China, U.S.A. (Philippines), Siam, and Japan are all our friends and Allies. The only non-allied neighbouring State is Java (1,500 miles away), and like ourselves is not looking for an offensive. Furthermore the Dutch protest they are neutral. If there is any danger in the mind of the Government to be expected in the Colony from the few friends who belong to this State, then I am convinced a little Police supervision is all that is necessary, and we possess a Police Force and a large and effective Police Reserve which is entirely a Voluntary War effort.

Our enemies, the Germans, Austrians and Turks, are many thousands of miles away, and we, from one writer's point of view, can consider ourselves lucky (in what he did not point out) because we can safely ignore them. If they win we are too small to make any effective stand against such an enormous power, and our surrender will only tax the energies of the Governor and the General to the extent of sending off a cable message without the necessity of a shot being fired.

This Military Service Bill is therefore a farce and intended merely to increase the power of megacephalic officialdom under the cloak of a show of bravery by the "cannon fodder." This may be amusing to the former because they are exempt, but not to the latter who have to do the sweaty time-serving work.

Our motto is "Defence, not Defence" and all we civilians need to do, in my opinion, is to learn how to shoot and take cover. The police are more than strong enough to quell any improbable riot. Although many of the real soldiers in this Colony have done their bit at the front, they have now nothing else to worry about except keeping fit, learning to keep a perfect line and buttons brightly polished, going off to sleep after a night guard, saluting all kinds of officers, etc. These things can well be left alone by civilians for other work of an indispensable value with which they alone are conversant.

In other words, any person of ultra-military mind, whether a professional or a mere "Reserve," at 5,000 to 10,000 miles distance from the fighting arena is a mere pimple and it is absurd to magnify him into a glorified face-ache.

Apart from the minimum above mentioned the only way we can help the State to shorten the War and bring it to a successful conclusion is to work harder and longer and lend or give any monetary results to the State. Every man in the Colony, from the Governor down to the meanest coolie, is prolonging the War if he wastes his time in any other way. People

who are not earning their living by competition, especially Army men and Government Officials, rarely possess much knowledge of the monetary value of time, and unconsciously this fault is extending in commercial offices in the Colony because the Military exigencies somehow make it humanly necessary to watch the clock from four o'clock onwards.

In all our minds we are agreed that the present Bill is the effusion of abnormal Government and/or Military minds obsessed with the merits of militarism which our patriotic young nationals who have left us are fighting (at home) to defend Hongkong against. As we know these local giants by sight, if not personally, the whole thing is so ludicrous that one cannot help laughing and come to the conclusion that, if they retain any spark of humour, they must be laughing (up their sleeves) just to see how much spunk we have left in us after doing too numerous and too lengthy drills in the hot sun, from which they are exempt or are freely exempted.

Now turning to practical affairs which may help the Colony and the Empire, we have only to inspect the local Lunatic Asylum. It is a disgraceful place and a crying scandal. Let us build a decent place for the poor unfortunate inmates like the institutions in England and other civilised countries. There are, I believe, more lunatic asylums in Ireland than in any other country, and consequently this should be a subject dear to the heart of our Governor, especially as the local Treasury is overflowing.

The home of megalomania (a form of insanity in which the subject thinks he is great or exalted) is Prussia, which runs the German nation, and its High Priest is the Kaiser, and his assistant is the Crown Prince. Let us therefore impress on our Governor that the best advertisement we can get to induce an enormous flow of tourists and consequent trade to Hongkong after the War is to secure one or both of the above-named arch-lunatics to occupy a suite in the suggested new Lunatic Asylum. It could be built magnificently enough from our truly fine granite quarries. A fitting setting for it would be Stonecutters Island. Hongkong in many ways is admirably adapted for the life-seclusion of such a man when our men at home catch him. Elba proved itself too near and therefore not safe enough. St. Helena, in these days of rapid transit, is not far enough away and ought to be satisfied with her memories of Napoleon, but Hongkong, being 10,000 miles away, is ideal. If not, why not? Its climate also bears an evil, but unjustified reputation in England, Germany, and Europe generally, which would not please the Germans, but our people at home would have no regrets on that score.

The greatest punishment we can mete out to the German people after the War is the prolongation of the Kaiser's life, which, under the above scheme, it would pay Hongkong to be very solicitous about.

As death comes to us all sooner or later, whether we are Kaisers, Army or Government officials, or "dollar snatchers," what finer or more beautiful resting place can be found than our "Happy Valley"? A magnificent monument (also) from our granite quarries) would continue the advertisement in Hongkong's favour for generations to come.

The job being found, a man to run it is the next thing, and surely amongst these high Government

COLLISION IN TYPHOON SHELTER.

Enquiry at the Harbour Office.

A sequel to the typhoon which visited the Colony on August 15 was forthcoming at the Harbour Office this morning, when the Assistant Harbour Master, Lieut. O. J. Thomeon, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending a collision between the launch Tommy Atkins, belonging to the Army Service Corps, and the Star Ferry boat, Polar Star, which took place in the Yaumatei typhoon shelter just after mid-day on the day of the "blow." The facts brought out were that the Polar Star had been in the refuge from the day previous, and on the morning of the occurrence the Army Service boats, Omphale and Tommy Atkins, came in to shelter, both anchoring fairly near to the ferry boat. During the worst of the blow, the Omphale went to change her position and was carried nearer the ferry boat, bumping her slightly. The ferry boat men say that this caused her to drift and badly knock against the Tommy Atkins, the latter having a considerable amount of damage done to her stem and side. There was the inevitable conflict of evidence as to which boat, if any, was at fault.

Captain G. P. Lammett was present on behalf of the Army Service Corps, and Mr. T. W. Robertson, Superintendent Engineer of the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, watched the case for the Star Ferry Company. Evidence having been taken, the Court rose.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Inspection. All ranks will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. sharp on Thursday, August 30. Uniform, helmets, and rifle.

No exemption will be granted on business or any other ground than that of medical unfitness.

Ambulance Platoon will parade without carriages and stretchers. The Drums and Bagles are included in above order.

Mounted Police will fall in at Stables at 5.15 p.m.

The parade will march past in column of fours in Queen's Statue Square.

Recruits will not parade. The Band will not parade.

Strength.

Joined, Water Police.—P. O. 882 R. G. Herbert.

Joined, No. 1 Company.—P. O. 681 F. D. Bain.

officials who recently objected to Germans being excluded from this Colony the very ideal could be found, as, but for them, even the Kaiser would have been barred and my scheme must have perished.

For these few words, Mr. Editor, I offer no apology, but thank you for the space they occupy. I have sent the usual \$10 for War Charities to the Hon. Treasurer.

—Yours, etc.,
A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, 27th Aug. 1917.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

United States Trade Returns.
The exports of America in the last financial year amounted to \$6,234,000,000 and the imports to \$5,659,000,000, showing an excess of exports over imports of \$575,000,000. This is an increase of \$1,981,000,000 in exports, \$469,000,000 in imports and \$1,512,000,000 excess of exports as compared with the previous year. Exports to Europe accounted for \$4,390,000,000 and imports thence for \$800,000,000.

Shanghai Shares.
Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, August 18, state:—With the phenomenal advance in silver the market has been decidedly quieter during the past week, and a glance overleaf at the closing quotations, especially among the rubbers, will show how prices have dropped. Cottons and general securities remain nominal. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/3; the Dollar rate being 72 3/8.

America Ban on Carboic Acid.
According to a telegram received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha on the 7th instant, the U. S. Government has added carboic acid to the list of prohibited exports. Carboic acid is largely imported into Japan from the United States, and the import has considerably increased of late owing to the increased demand in this country consequent upon the development of industries needing the chemical. In the circumstances, news of carboic acid being added to the American prohibited list has sent up prices in Osaka by about 15 sen to ¥1.25 per lb.

Wool.
As mentioned a few days ago, wool-weavers in this country have been trying to get a share of the 42,000 bales which the Japanese Government has been informed by the British authorities will be allotted for its own use. It is now reported that the Government has absolutely refused the demand of the private weavers on the ground that the quantity of wool mentioned represents the essential minimum requirements of the Japanese Army and Navy. It is expected, however, that the Government will hand over part of the weaving of the military clothing to private firms.—Japan Chronicle.

Japanese Banking Abroad.
Along with the development of Japan's foreign trade consequent upon the war, her banking operations abroad have also been largely extended. Since the war started, the Yokohama Specie Bank has established branches in Seattle, Singapore, and Sydney; the Bank of Formosa in London, New York, Soerabaya, and Samarang; and the Bank of Korea in Harbin, Kirin, and Newchwang, while the Sumitomo Bank has opened new offices in San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, and London. Furthermore, there are projects on foot to open still more offices abroad. The Yokohama Specie Bank is projecting the establishment of branches in Bangkok and Rio de Janeiro; the Sumitomo Bank in New York, London, and Seattle; the Bank of Formosa in Bombay; and the Dai Ichi Bank in Shanghai. In addition, the Bank of Formosa has extended its offices in Hankow and Chinkiang in China, while the 34th Bank has enlarged the range of its exchange relations with other banks. On the whole, Osaka banks, or banks having their main interests in Osaka, have been showing particularly marked activity in operations abroad, pointing to the fact that the trade of Osaka has become more international in character than ever.

The Control of American Iron and Steel.
It seems that the American Government will permit the export of iron and steel to Japan on condition (says the Japan Chronicle) that the supplies are used for actual war purposes or for purposes directly contributing to the cause of the war. In other words, Japan can only get supplies of these goods from the United States if these are intended for warships or munitions or transports to be used in the war. It is then obvious that private shipbuilders in this country, who are badly in need of iron/grade, will not be able

STARS AND STRIPES IN FRANCE.

American Nurses Tend Our Wounded.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, France, June 24.—It is nearly three years—three frightful years of sacrifice—since the first coming of an Expeditionary Force to France thrilled the French people with an inexpressible emotion of hope and gladness. That was the coming of our English lads, the little vanguard of the Army which is now old and great in war.

Now something of that old thrill of hope which greeted our entry into France has come again with a rebirth of emotion, not so youthful or so fresh, but deep and sincere, because another Expeditionary Force—under the Stars and Stripes—is coming with a new promise to revive old hopes.

I saw something of this on Friday last when I went down to meet the American doctors and nurses who have just taken over several of our biggest general hospitals and are already tending large numbers of our wounded drifting down every day from the long battlefield.

It was good and strange—strange as any chapter in the world's history—to hear the greeting between American and British officers on this soil of France. They are quiet, business-like, alert fellows, these young college men and other volunteers who have come out as orderlies and stretcher-bearers and staff clerks with the American Medical Corps.

As one of the contrasts of war I shall not soon forget an American tea party in one of the hospital's tents. Not far away was a military cemetery, which grows and grows with its forest of white crosses, and in tents near by American surgeons and American nurses were dealing with wounded men just down from the front. But in this other tent to which I went as a guest there was merry music played by English bandmen, and all the tent was filled with colour from the intertwined flags of America and England among great bouquets of the summer flowers of France, and above the music rose laughter and the voices of American and English officers and nurses.

It was a tea-party given by the nurses of an American medical unit which has been working over here for a year to the newcomers of the United States Medical Corps and to British officers from neighbouring tents.

It is good to see the Stars and Stripes entwined with our old flag. To us it is a renewal of brotherhood, for these newcomers are—so many of them—of our bone and blood.

To France it is liberty paying back an ancient debt of chivalry.—Philip Gibbs in the Daily Chronicle.

Roller Oats: £5 Fine.
Under the Oats and Maize Order, Charles Naylor, of the Grove, Hamersmith, manager for Waitrose, Ltd., Sussex Street, Pimlico, was fined £5 for displaying for sale roller oats at 7d. a lb., the price fixed by the Order being 5d.

to get any supplies of shipbuilding materials from America. We learn that on the evening of the 6th instant over a score of well-known Japanese shipbuilders, shipping men, and importers held a meeting at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, to discuss ways and means to meet the situation. The meeting elected representatives of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Mitsubishi Dockyard Company, Osaka Ironworks, Nippon Yaseen Kaisha, Mr. Katanda Gijiro, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Asano Dockyard, and of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha as a Committee, to whom all action necessary to attain the object in view was entrusted. It is said they will use all possible influence, both with the Japanese and American Governments, to secure the unrestricted import of shipbuilding materials into Japan from the United States.

ENGLISH TITLES FOR ENGLISHMEN.

Effect of the King's Decision.

When the war broke out people were quick to see that some awkwardness, if nothing worse, might arise from the possession of English titles by foreign persons and of foreign titles by British subjects. The announcement made on June 20, has no concern with foreign persons holding British titles, says the Times. Their position is now in course of settlement by Act of Parliament. The King's request is made to those Princes and Princesses of his family who, being his subjects, bear German names and titles. First of all, he asks them to relinquish those titles and to adopt other names. The titles were conferred by ruling Sovereigns and are the birthright of those who bear them, but in Great Britain they are, as it were, merely courtesy titles, used at the King's pleasure. In asking for their relinquishment, however, the King confers membership of the British peerage.

The Duke of Teck (the Queen's brother, son of the English Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, who married a German duke) ceases to bear the title of a German duke and will take that of an English marquis. His brother, Prince Alexander of Teck, becomes an English earl. Prince Alexander of Battenberg (the son of Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Beatrice, and of the German Prince Henry of Battenberg) gives up his German name and takes an English marquisate; his surviving brother, Prince Leopold, will be called "of Battenberg" no longer; his father's brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, becomes an English marquis, and Prince Louis's two sons, Prince George of Battenberg, who last year married the Countess Nada Torby, and Prince Louis Francis of Battenberg, will also relinquish their German names.

All these were Englishmen before they became English in name. Prince Louis of Battenberg, naturalised 50 years ago, was till lately First Sea Lord of the Admiralty; his sons are both in the British Navy. Prince Alexander of Battenberg (whose father died on active service with our Army in Ashanti in 1898) is serving in the British Army and is engaged to be married to Lord Londesborough's daughter, Lady Irene Denison. The Duke of Teck (who married the late Duke of Westminster's daughter, Lady Margaret Grosvenor) and his brother are both in the British Army. Thanks to the King's consideration, these Englishmen will now bear English names and titles. We understand that the name of Battenberg will give place to that of Mountbatten. That is simply the English translation of the German name; but it is not perhaps wholly accidental that the new name of a First Sea Lord's family should also be that of the little headland that overlooks the old eastern harbour of Plymouth, whence Drake sailed. We must note also that the two daughters of Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Christian, and her husband, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (who was born a Dane and remained so until Prussia annexed Schleswig-Holstein in 1863), are henceforth, by Royal Warrant, to be known simply as the Princesses Helena Victoria and Marie Louise, the territorial name being dropped.

The Royal Warrant concerning these Princesses expressly states that they shall henceforth be styled "Their Highnesses." The confirmation of a title which these ladies already hold is a symptom of another and a farther-reaching change which it is the King's intention to carry out. Hereafter there are to be fewer princes and princesses, and fewer British subjects bearing the title, in one or other of its qualifications, of "Highness." The intention is to let the titles of "Highness" and "Serene Highness" die out with the lapse of time, and strictly to limit the title "Royal Highness." This title of "Royal Highness" was conferred upon the sons-in-law of Queen Victoria, who did not bear it in their country of

origin; and their children were made "Highnesses," the children of "Highnesses" being made "Serene Highnesses." These titles, being conferred by Royal Warrant, can only be removed by Royal Warrant; but no more warrants for "Highness" or "Serene Highness" will be issued; and little by little, as the families not in the direct descent of primogeniture become merged in the British peerage by grants of British nobility, these titles will disappear. Meanwhile, the title "Royal Highness" will be confined to the children of the Sovereign and the children of the Sovereign's sons; and the titles of Prince and Princess will be confined to the children and grandchildren of the Sovereign.

Thus, the children of the Prince of Wales and of his brothers will be Royal Highnesses; Princess Mary's children will not. Presuming no disturbance in the succession, the Prince of Wales's grandchildren will be Royal Highnesses; the grandchildren of his brother will not. The Prince of Wales's children and grandchildren will be princes and princesses; so will the children, but not the grandchildren, of his brothers and of Princess Mary. Prince Leopold of Battenberg, though a grandson of Queen Victoria, is a prince no longer; and (unless we may, for the sake of the argument, imagine him to be deprived by Royal Warrant of the title of Highness) he is now H.H. Lord Leopold of Mountbatten (what his son would be called is not yet definitely stated, but he would not be his Highness nor his Serene Highness). No title has yet been conferred upon Prince Arthur of Connaught's infant son, who is styled Earl of Macleod, his mother being Duchess of Fife in her own right. Should he succeed his grandfather and father, he will be Duke of Connaught, but not his Highness nor his Serene Highness.

The effect of it will be to merge the collateral branches of the Royal Family in the aristocracy of Great Britain, to link the rulers with the ruled: an effect more beneficial than the very desirable simplification of styles and titles.

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AUGUST 28, 1917.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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1200 A.M. to 500 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

500 A.M. to 1000 A.M. " " " " " "

1000 A.M. to 1100 A.M. " " " " " "

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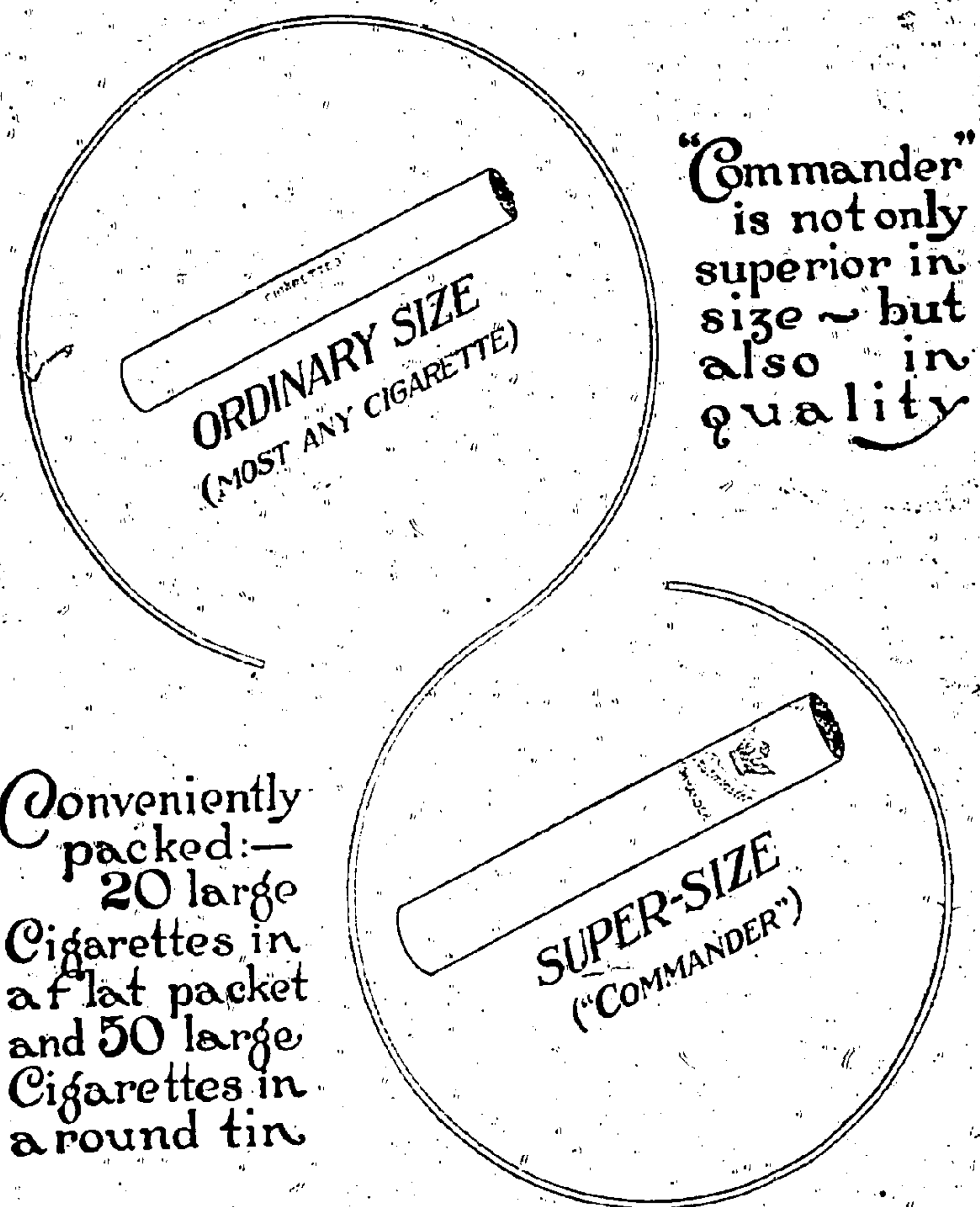
1800 P.M. to 1900 P.M. " " " " " "

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2

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The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.
It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

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LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Shaohok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nanhai and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek, Kiu, and Wanchow.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 12.10—No returns from Japan and Weihaiwei. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations; it is probably highest over Japan and lowest over S.W. China. Gradients are very slight.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.00 inches against an average of 64.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock.—S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.

2. Formosa Channel.—The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.—The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 28, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vicinity of 30.08 71 70 70

Macao 30.08 71 70 70

Shanghai 30.08 71 70 70

Yokohama 30.08 71 70 70

Kobe 30.08 71 70 70

Manila 30.08 71 70 70

Cebu 30.08 71 70 70

Amoy 30.08 71 70 70

Swatow 30.08 71 70 70

Shanghai 30.08 71 70 70

Yokohama 30.08 71 70 70

Kobe 30.08 71 70 70

Manila 30.08 71 70 70

Cebu 30.08 71 70 70

Amoy 30.08 71 70 70

Swatow 30.08 71 70 70

Shanghai 30.08 71 70 70

Yokohama 30.08 71 70 70

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Shanghai 30.08 71 70 70

Yokohama 30.08 71 70 70

Kobe 30.08 71 70 70

Manila 30.08 71 70 70

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT! AUGUST 28th TO-NIGHT!!

J. R. WILLADSEN

Presents the

FRAWLEY CO.

and casts of New York and London dramatic stars

in

"THE OUTCAST."

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY.

JOHN HALLIDAY
HOMER BARTON
GEO. AUSTIN MOORE
REYNOLDS DENNISON
EDWARD MASON

EVA LANG
CORDELLA HAAGER
ANNETTE TYLER
VALENTINE SIDNEY
GLORIA FONDA

REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSES

"The Outcast" Wednesday 29th.
"Twin Beds" Thursday & Friday 30th and 31st.
"Bought & Paid For" Saturday & Monday 1st & 3rd Sept.
"Jerry" Tuesday 4th September.
"Paid in Full" Wednesday 5th Sept.
"Under Cover" Thursday 6th Sept.

Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 28th August, 1917.

PATHE'S GREAT GOLD ROOSTER FILM.

"AT BAY."

(5 parts.)

Featuring FLORENCE REED.

Supported by

FRANK SHERIDAN & OTHERS.

PATHE'S BRITISH & AMERICAN GAZETTES

and

VARIOUS COMICS.

Friday, 31st August.

7th & 8th Episodes.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

OFFICIAL WASTE.

Good Army Boots Sold For 7d. A Pair.

Surprising allegations of the waste of public money were made at Stratford Police Court, when a dealer named Samuel Schneiderman of Broadway, Barking, was summoned for being in possession of thirteen pairs of Canadian military boots.

On June 5, Sergeant Mitchell, of the Canadian military police, went to defendant's premises and saw a number of boots bearing the stamp of the Canadian military authorities, but not the condemnation stamp. The police were called in, and defendant said he bought them with others from a Mr. Jacobs, Sandy Row, London.

Mr. Jacobs was seen. He said he had sold boots to defendant, and they were part of large quantities bought from Government auctioneers.

For the defence, Jacobs said he bought thousands of pairs of boots through Bacon's, auctioneers to the Government. Those produced were part of consignments obtained in this way. He paid sometimes as little as 7d. a pair for boots, sometimes as much as 2s. Those produced he bought at 1s. 4d.

The Chairman: No wonder the expenditure of the country goes up!

The Bench dismissed the case, but stated that, in view of the evidence, it was a matter that the authorities should go into.

NOTICE.

ITALIAN CONVENT
Caine Road
PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASSES.

NEW term for Elementary (Beginners), Intermediate (Theory) and Advanced (Speed) Pupils begins on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917.

Private classes held in the morning.

Examinations for Certificates will be held as usual by the Local Committee at the end of the term.

For further particulars apply at the Convent.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Lah Ven Kee to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

the 30th & 31st August, 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Tchowong Periods.

Comprising:—

Sanx-de-boeuf vases. White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming).

Fine crystal vases & snuff bottles.

Green & red jade ornaments.

Five coloured, three coloured & blue & white vases, plates, bowls, figures etc.

Soochow redwood screens inlaid with famille rose plaques.

Five coloured lacquer screens, porcelain pictures.

Also

A few pieces of finely Carved Soochow Redwood.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 29th, inst.

Terms:—Cash on del. very.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse
Ten years' experience
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 1, 200 & 101.

TAXING WAR PROFITS.

How the U.S. Measure Compares with Some European Taxes.

The "excess profits" tax in the bill submitted by the Finance Committee to the Senate is light, says a New York paper, if compared with the taxes adopted by other countries at war. The bill as it stands taxes profits above the average earnings of 1911, 1912, and 1913. On profits 15 per cent. or less above that average, the tax is 12 per cent.; on profits between 15 and 25 per cent. above, 18 per cent.; between 25 and 50 per cent., 20 per cent.; between 50 and 75 per cent., 25 per cent.; between 75 and 100 per cent., 30 per cent.; between 100 and 150 per cent., 35 per cent.; between 150 and 200 per cent., 40 per cent.; between 200 and 250 per cent., 45 per cent.; and over 250 per cent., 50 per cent.

The proposed taxes are levied by increments on the same plan as in the individual income tax. A concern earning "excess profits" of 20 per cent., for example, does not pay 18 per cent. on this excess. It pays 12 per cent. on the first 15 per cent. of excess and 18 per cent. only on the remaining 5 per cent. The tax for a concern earning 250 per cent. "excess" thus figures out at only about 33 per cent.

In the second British budget, adopted in September, 1915, a flat 50 per cent. tax was laid on excess profits, whether large or small, in their percentage increase. The "base" used was the average profits during any two years of the three years preceding 1914. If no pre-war standard was possible, 7 per cent. of the capital employed was taken as the base in the case of individuals and 6 per cent. in the case of corporations. The rate in a later budget was increased to 60 per cent. It is now 80 per cent.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 28, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.73 29.81 29.81

Temperature 88 81 87

Humidity 63 94 69

Wind Direction W. W. W.

Force 1 1 1

Weather c b b

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest and lowest temperatures on 28th 83 lowest 70

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 28, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 27th Aug. to 2nd Sept.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Mon. 27 11.45 11.45

Tues. 28 11.45 11.45

Wed. 29 11.45 11.45

Thurs. 30 11.45 11.45

Fri. 31 11.45 11.45

Sat. 1 11.45 11.45

Sun. 2 11.45 11.45

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company, to 30th June, 1917, with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANS